

as early as 1880, in the early St. Paul boom. He made large amounts of money and was tempted to go west. At first he bought real estate, only to sell it again as soon as he could secure an advance, but later he purchased large tracts to hold for future rise. It was about the time he became a successful operator in St. Paul real estate that he conceived the idea of colonizing large numbers of his countrymen on the rich lands of Minnesota.

In 1881 he founded the first colony at Avoca, which has proved to be one of the most successful in the country. Later he started a colony at Graceville, which he named after the venerable Archbishop Grace, his predecessor. To these he added two more colonies, which he named De Graff and Clontarf, and which are now flourishing villages.

It was in part with the money the Archbishop made in his St. Paul real estate speculations that land was secured on which to start these colonies. The railroads also donated large tracts of land, but it was through Archbishop Ireland that they became interested in the scheme.

Not all the land was given to the colonists. Upon their arrival they were each allotted a small plot and were afterward allowed to buy more land upon which to extend their farming operations at low prices and on easy terms. Archbishop Ireland made no money out of these colonies, for he was not interested in them for that purpose, yet it is said he still has small holdings of land in each of the four colonies.

Got the Coveted Franchise.
The Archbishop's city property lies principally on the west side of St. Paul, the most desirable residence portion of the city, and most of it is adjacent to the Interurban Electric line, which connects the two cities. It is said that he owned until recently a total of at least 3,000 lots, or about 250 acres. In this part of the city, all this land would have had an average value before the panic of nearly three thousand dollars per acre.

The property has no buildings on it, yet is improved to the extent of sidewalks, gas, sewerage and good transportation facilities. By those who are well acquainted with Archbishop Ireland's career as a real estate operator, he is said to have been one of the shrewdest speculators in the Northwest. When he began buying land in the western end of St. Paul he immediately saw the necessity of adequate trans-

MCKINLEY CAPTURES THE METHODISTS.

Conference at Cleveland Gives Him an Enthusiastic Reception.

Three Times During the Day He Appeared Before His Fellow Churchmen.

The Crowning Ovation Came at Night, When the Mayor Addressed the Gathering.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HIS THEME.

The Astute Ohioan Was as Wary in His Oration as He Has Proved Himself to Be in Interviews with the Press.

Cleveland, O., May 16.—Sixty-five hundred people rose en masse to-night in Central Armory Hall and cheered vociferously for Mayor William McKinley. It was the third time that the ex-Governor had appeared before the M. E. General Conference to-day, and it was the climax of a series of ovations.

To-night he spoke to the conference on "Washington." Throughout his tribute to the father of his country, not one political allusion was directly made by Mayor McKinley. He was as discreet in this particular as he is in the matter of giving out interviews to the press, but his audience was quick to take advantage of any utterance of the speaker which might be in any way construed to have a political bearing.

Major McKinley first appeared before the Methodists to-day during the morning session of the conference. He received an ovation at that time, but made no address. In the afternoon he met the colored Methodists at the Hollenden Hotel, where he

the address came when the Mayor said the Constitution provided for frequent elections, a condition which, he said, made it impossible for any great evils to take possession of the country. This was said when he was alluding to Washington's part in framing the document. When the speaker made this statement, a broad smile lighted up the face of Mark Hanna, the President-maker, who occupied a box above and to the left of the Mayor. Colonel Myron T. Herrick, Mr. Abner McKinley, Mr. Joseph Smith and other members of the Hanna-McKinley syndicate, likewise showed his appreciation by a facial ripple. The audience wildly cheered the name of Lincoln, but failed to respond when the name of Jefferson was mentioned. In a vivid manner McKinley told how labor and liberty had made the country what it is to-day. "That equality must be everywhere preserved and strengthened," he said. "We are all Americans," declared the speaker, "and that man is the best citizen who rightly respects the rights of others, who has the best heart and who withholds from no man the privilege he claims for himself. This is the citizenship that is the hope of the country, the citizenship which is devoted to home and to the family, the citizenship which respects law and that supports the Government. These characteristics marked the party who made the country."

"We will have no Government standards but our own, and we will accept no other flag but the Stars and Stripes," exclaimed the speaker, and the audience went wild. It was the nearest note to a political chord which he struck during the evening. The end of Mayor McKinley's address was

this is an unwillingness to bind themselves to support a free silver nominee in the event one shall be named by the Chicago Convention.

Boston, May 16.—The haste with which the President denies Wash Heston's interview inspires hope among the mass of the Democracy that he will after all consent to be a candidate once more, and the Herald to-day calls upon him to comfort them with an explicit statement. Mr. Cleveland has no more devoted admirers than those of this State, and their unseemly haste to condemn him for his Venezuela message will not prevent their throwing up their hats for him in case he consents to run again. To-night's Traveller, which is an out-and-out McKinley organ, reads Joseph H. Manley a lecture. Manley is here, and insists that Mr. Reed's name will be presented to St. Louis, and that a gold standard candidate is the only one who can win. The Traveller informs him that it is he here for the purpose of arranging to have the Massachusetts delegation delivered over to a candidate selected by the bosses' combination he is wasting time. Ninety per cent of Massachusetts Republicans, the paper asserts, favor McKinley.

Washington, May 16.—While Carlisle is undoubtedly frightened and is withdrawing from the race, as Hoke Smith says, because of the deplorable conditions in his own State, his friends, mainly Treasury clerks, are still trying to push him out from shore. The Carlisle button has made its appearance over in the Treasury and clerks are also engaged in writing Carlisle letters home. But John G. himself is thoroughly frightened by the roar of the silver wave. Eckels said so before he valiantly buckled on his armor and went to Illinois. Free silver Senators are howling to-day because Villard secured the printing of Carlisle's Chicago speech as a public docu-

FOUR CHILDREN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

(Continued from First Page.)

Lahay, whose life was crushed out by a street car at Forty-ninth street and Tenth avenue. The child's parents live on the third floor of the tenement at No. 425 West Fifty-third street. The little fellow was playing on the street when a car of the Forty-second street and St. Nicholas avenue line, driven by John O'Toole, came along. When the car was close to him the child turned to cross the tracks. Before the driver could prevent the accident the horses had knocked the boy down and the wheels of the car had passed over his body near the shoulders.

A man carried the child into the drug store of Albert Eich. The child gave one or two gasps as he was carried into the small room in the rear of the drug store and died.

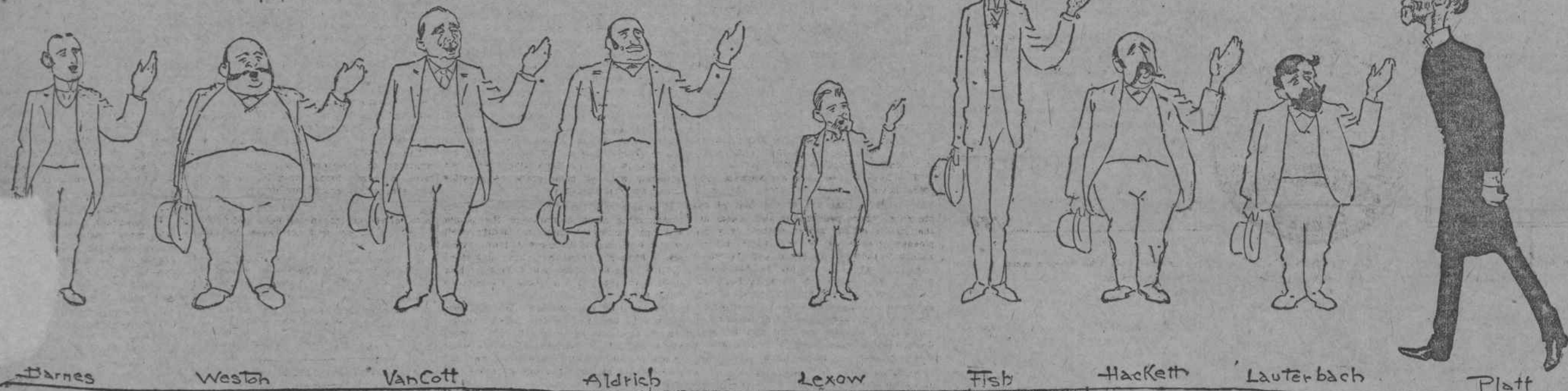
The driver of the car made no effort to escape, claiming that he could not have avoided the accident. He was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, as it was too late to take him to Yorkville Court.

WAS STEALING A RIDE.

Samuel Klinghoffer, a jeweller's clerk, seventeen years old, who lived at No. 182 Ludlow street, died at the Hudson Street Hospital from a fracture of the skull which he received by being run over by a truck at New Boverly and New Chambers street at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Klinghoffer was stealing a ride on one truck and started to jump to another which was driven by William Roller, of No. 123 Essex street.



MAIL TO THE CHIEF!!!



portation facilities. In fact, he is the father of the magnificent electric railway system of which St. Paul now boasts. Street car companies and wealthy individuals sought for many years to secure from the city of St. Paul a franchise for an electric street railway, but in vain. Finally Archbishop Ireland went before the City Council and told that body that he felt that an electric street car system was becoming necessary, and he insisted that they grant him a franchise for a road to be run by him for one year as an experiment. At the end of that time, if the experiment was not considered a success, he would be willing to relinquish his claims to the franchise.

Made a Success of the Trolley.
Absolute faith in him secured the much desired franchise, and in a very short time thereafter what is now known as the Grand avenue line, which extends from the center of the city to Groveland Park, situated within half a mile of the Mississippi River, was constructed. While Archbishop Ireland was responsible for the conduct of the road, he operated it only in name. The money to build it was furnished by leading capitalists of St. Paul, and at the end of the year, when it was declared a complete success, the capitalists took full charge.

The Archbishop owns a handsome mansion at the corner of Portland avenue and Chatham. Within about a stone's throw from the Archbishop's home is located a broad plot of ground, filling an entire square. On this land the Archbishop expected to erect a magnificent cathedral, which would serve as a monument to him.

But Archbishop Ireland is still a young man, and notwithstanding his great financial reverses, many of his friends are sanguine that he may some day recoup his fortunes.

The Archbishop to-day admitted that he had been caught on a large amount of real estate at the end of the boom, and that he had bought property at figures which no one else would pay. But he said he did to through his unbounded faith in the future of St. Paul real estate. He added that his affairs had been in bad shape, but that with the aid of his friends he had been able to make a number of settlements, and hoped that his financial condition would soon improve.

SEIZED FOR BIG DEBTS.

Attachments for \$80,832 issued Against J. P. Cruger's Property.

Attachments aggregating \$80,832 have been issued in this city against certain properties in which James Pendleton Cruger has an interest. Mr. Cruger belongs to the Atlantic Yacht and the Players' Club, and this action by his creditors was a surprise to his fellow-clubmen.

Mr. Cruger bought a ranch in Texas a few years ago, and went into cattle breeding on an extensive scale. The venture proved unsuccessful, and he turned his attention to gambling, in which he met with greater success. He owned the Casino and won many races in French and Spanish. He was also a gambler for five years, and seldom visits his country.

Cruger was obtained by H. Sullivan, and Robert H. Sullivan, who were interested in the Texas Mr. Cruger.

held quite a love feast. A number of local colored politicians were on hand to assure the ex-Governor of their loyalty and support.

ADDRESS OF THE COLORED MEN.
After the colored delegates and others had crowded into Major McKinley's parlor, the Rev. C. G. Shallowbone read the following address:

"We are here from every State of this glorious Union, Your Excellency, for the purpose of attending the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Learning of your presence in this city we deemed it not only a duty, but a privilege to call upon you. We take this opportunity to say that your fellow-citizens of African descent are not in the pockets of the bosses, but there there is a warm place in our hearts for him who is undoubtedly the nation's choice for the Chief Magistracy of our glorious Republic. We anticipate the pleasure it will give us to be among those who will welcome you to the National Capital when the voice of the people shall be heard next November."

Mr. Shallowbone was followed by Professor J. C. B. Bowen, who called Major McKinley's attention to the fact that the men in attendance were something more than delegates. In their homes they are farmers, stock raisers and missionaries in more than one sense.

Major McKinley responded briefly and happily. He congratulated the delegates upon their achievements, welcomed them to Cleveland and wished them all success in their undertakings. This ended, he held an informal reception and was introduced to them in turn.

THE MAIN OVATION BEGINS.
It remained for the audience to-night to tender the honors of the day to the Chief visitor. When the ex-Governor appeared on the platform his auditors hardly saw him approach and it was several moments before the vast assemblage realized who stood before them. When he was presented by Mr. Horace Benton, of this city, the crowd first applauded, then waved their handkerchiefs, and finally broke forth in a grand outburst of enthusiasm. Mr. Benton concluded his brief introduction with these words:

"It is my privilege to introduce to you a distinguished son of Ohio, yet a man who does not belong to Ohio, but to the entire nation—a man to-day more widely known than any other living American. I feel like naming him to you without his titles, for some names when unworn are adorned the most. And so I present to you William McKinley."

A dozen bishops sat on either side of the ex-Governor, and hundreds of clergymen were directly behind him. Bishops Foster, Foss, Walden and Joyce joined in the common manifestation of enthusiasm.

There was nothing of marked brilliancy in the address of the speaker. The audience listened to a recital of historic facts and their relation to the life and public services of the father of his country. He spoke of the friendship of Washington to the common people, and expressed the belief that he was one of the greatest champions of the rights of the masses. When Major McKinley said Washington was for the people but never above the people many in the audience smiled, but more applauded. T's first hearty demonstration during

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE'S MEETING AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

a dissertation on the religious life of George Washington. This feature of the character of the Father of his Country was exemplified with elaboration. It was held up as an example of a pure soul and an ethical man. The speaker asked his hearers to emulate the purity, patriotism and devotion to truth which marked the private life and public career of the first President of the United States.

HANNA TAKES HIM AWAY.

When Major McKinley finished his address he was taken in charge by Mr. Hanna, who drove him to his country estate at Windmere. Thus ended the first public appearance of the Buckeye Presidential aspirant since his Marquette Club speech at Chicago, on February 12.

At no period during the entire evening did the attitude of the audience give the speaker that character of applause which would make the event one of political significance. They cheered more like Methodists than like Republicans, and their cheers were rather to manifest the approval of the audience for a prominent member of the Methodist Church than for a Republican candidate for the Presidency. The first striking scene of the evening was enacted when Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. Hanna, entered the balcony. The two ladies were soon recognized by a few and their presence was soon made known to the many. Mrs. McKinley is a frail woman, with a face refined by suffering. Mrs. Hanna is a striking, matronly looking woman. Neither of the ladies was in evening dress.

Newest Notes of National Politics.

Richmond, May 16.—The Virginia Democrats are threatened with the most serious discussions known in the party service since National several it sixteen years ago. This disaffection grows out of differences on the money question. This State is overwhelmingly for free silver, and that side will easily dominate the State Convention and send a practically solid delegation to Chicago. The free silver sentiment is confined principally, though not entirely, to the remote districts, while most of the cities are for the gold standard. Hundreds and thousands of the best business men in the State will refuse to participate in the election of delegates to the State Convention. Their refusal to do

ment the other day when no one was listening. It is being widely circulated under Frank's, and the silver Senators threaten retaliation by printing Alting's letter of reply.

Philadelphia, May 16.—Quay's closest friends and campaign managers here are much aroused over the story of his willingness to take second place with McKinley on the Presidential ticket. Quay will continue to battle with the field against the silent man from Ohio. Since the visit of Chris Magee, of Pittsburg, to David Martin a few days ago, the doughy David has been busy among the bankers telling them that McKinley is all right. A public statement to that effect has been expected hourly, but Martin, since he lost count of the Pennsylvania delegates who will oppose Quay, has decided to do no more talking.

Louisville, May 16.—The sound-money leaders throughout the State to-day are very much depressed over information received at their local headquarters. Senator Lindsay announced by telegram that it would be impossible for him to come to Kentucky on Monday and speak at Shelbyville for sound money in opposition to W. J. Stone, of Missouri, who will make the first of half a dozen silver speeches in the State. A letter from Carlisle also announced that owing to the bad investigation he cannot come. A leading silver man received word from Washington that Blackburn will be here in time to make half a dozen speeches before the State Convention meets. The sound money Campaign Committee seems to be doing nothing.

ARTIST JACKSON'S DISTRESS.
His Uncle Arrested for Alienation, and His Wife Sues Him.

Providence, R. I., May 16.—George T. Paine, the wealthy manufacturer, who was charged by his nephew, Charles A. Jackson, the portrait painter, with having alienated his wife's affections, was arrested to-day on his arrival from Boston. The writ places the damages at \$25,000. Paine immediately furnished bail.

Another chapter in the marital difficulties of Artist Jackson was opened to-day, when his wife, Mrs. Harriet Jackson, began a habeas corpus proceeding to compel her husband to produce the child that he took from her arms in the Union Station on Thursday. The writ is returnable next Saturday, but as Jackson is out of town it has not been served.

He fell under Roller's truck and was run over. Roller was arrested.

Albert Josephs, five years old, was riding his tricycle along the sidewalk near the curb in front of his house, No. 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, yesterday evening, when he fell off. The wheels of an ice wagon passed over the boy's right leg, badly crushing it. The lad was carried to his home, and Albert B. Wolff, of No. 146 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, the driver of the wagon, was arrested and locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Morris Spitelnick, of No. 2307 Third avenue, was crossing the street near his home yesterday afternoon, when he slipped and fell. Before he could rise a north-bound cable car had cut off one of the fingers of his left hand. The boy was taken home and John Roberts, the gripman, who said he lived at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue, was locked up.

Abraham Markowitz, two and a half years old, while playing in the gutter yesterday afternoon in front of his home, No. 123 Lewis street, was knocked down and run over by a vendor's wagon owned and driven by Carmine Figliolo, of No. 283 West street. The child was taken to Bellevue Hospital for examination and Figliolo was locked up in the Union Market Police Station.

Joseph Havilla, of No. 431 East Eighty-first street, was arrested yesterday forenoon for reckless bicycle riding, he having knocked down, on the East Drive of Central Park, at One Hundred and Second street, Louise Ellerbusch, eight years old, of No. 54 East One Hundred and First street, and her four-year-old brother, Henry. Both of the children were badly hurt about the head and face. Havilla was arraigned in Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Brann and fined \$5. Both of the children appeared in court, and their battered appearance so impressed the Magistrate that he had them at once sent to their home, and held Havilla under \$500 bonds to await the result of their injuries.

Black Diamond Express.

Handsome train in the world, Beginning May 18, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited train service between New York and Buffalo. Leaving New York, daily except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at Buffalo at 10 p. m. Service and equipment strictly first class. Meals a la carte. Baggage checked in and out from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Advt.

HIT MCKINLEY WITH A GOLDEN CLUB.

Republican State Committee Indorsed a Strong Sound Money Resolution.

Further Declared That in the Present Crisis a Candidate Should Show His Colors.

PRaise FOR THE RAInES BILL.

Platt's Satisfaction at the Currency Manifesto Tempered by the Strength of Saxton's Gubernatorial Candidacy.

Thomas C. Platt walked into the Republican Headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning and had a short talk with Chairman Charles W. Hackett. The "Easy Boss" gave his lieutenant final instructions regarding what he wanted done at the meeting of the State Committee.

Mr. Platt, however, remained in the house until the committee had adjourned. The action of Warner Miller in practically declaring for William McKinley caused the Toga County statesman considerable uneasiness, and he had personal interviews with all the delegates.

Mr. Hackett called the committee to order shortly after 1 o'clock and submitted to the members a long review of the work of the Legislature, praising the Republican party for its record at Albany and paying particular attention to the Greater New York and Excise laws. The review was referred to a special committee, consisting of Edward Lauterbach, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany; W. W. Goodrich, of Brooklyn; John T. Mott, of Oswego, and Charles W. Alexander, of Staten Island, for the purpose of "editing" it.

The committee found that two or three of the bills that the legislative leaders had commended the party for passing were still in the hands of the Governor. One of these is the Anti-Trust bill. Unless the Govern-

declared Miller could not control the delegates from his own Congressional district. W. W. Goodrich was bitter in his denunciation, saying:

"He stands up and says, 'Look at me. See how unselfish I am! I am not looking for anything!'"

Committeeman Andrew Jacobs, of Brooklyn; Barnet H. Davis, of Palmyra, and Frederick H. Schroeder, of Brooklyn, made no secret of the fact that they favored the nomination of Saxton.

Henry A. Brunner, of Albion, who represents the Thirtieth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Niagara, Livingston, Wyoming, Genesee and Orleans, declared that the Republicans in his district had two candidates for the gubernatorial nomination—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth and Congressman Wadsworth. Turning to the national situation he said:

"There is a great McKinley sentiment in my part of the State."

SAXTON SHOWS STRENGTH.
There was no disguising the fact that a strong undercurrent for Saxton for Governor existed among the delegates, and Mr. Platt will find it no easy matter to defeat him. Saxton will have the support of the anti-Platt Republicans and many of the Kings County delegates in the convention.

Neither John R. Hazel, Harvey J. Hurd, of Buffalo, nor William J. Glenn, of the Chautauque district, attended the meeting or sent proxies. There is a McKinley wave in the districts represented by these gentlemen, and they don't like to explain to Mr. Platt how it happened.

The members of the St. Louis delegation who were present renewed their allegiance to Platt and Morton, and declared they had no second choice and would not agree to anything but a sound-money currency plank in the national platform.

HOKE SMITH ON CURRENCY

Reform Club Hears the Cause of Sound Money Expounded by the Minister of the Interior.

In its efforts to promulgate the doctrine of sound money the executive body of the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club gave a dinner last night at the clubhouse, Fifth avenue and East Twenty-seventh street, to Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Carlisle has been dined by New Yorkers and has given his views on finance, and now another member

or approves these measures they will not be in cluded in the review. It will be impossible to issue the review until the middle of the coming week.

"Abe" Gruber, of this city, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

The subject now absorbing the attention of all classes of our people, and overshadowing every other issue before the public, is universally acknowledged to be the money question. The future prosperity of the country depends upon the decision which shall be reached by the people in their coming conventions, to the nominations to be made by these conventions, and then upon the result of the following election in November. In a crisis like the present, when the business of the nation is at a standstill, awaiting the action of the political conventions, we hold it the duty of every political body, and the duty of every man who seeks nomination by a convention of his party, to let the people and the parties know their positions on this vital issue. Therefore,

Resolved, That the New York Republican State Committee declares itself for sound money—for the sound money of the commercial countries of the civilized world, with all that this declaration implies or can be made to imply. We are for the gold standard, the standard of our competitors for the world's commerce, the standard which now prevails with us, and the only standard by which our currency of gold, silver and paper money can be maintained at an equality of purchasing power, and we are unalterably opposed to any change whatever in this standard except by an international agreement.

This was the nearest approach to any official aid at William McKinley by Mr. Platt's followers, although some of them privately denounced the Ohio man.

It was announced that arrangements had been made for two special trains for the accommodation of the national delegates and their friends who wish to attend the St. Louis Convention. One of these trains will leave the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock p. m. on June 12. The other will be run over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the day having not yet been decided on. Mr. Hackett will be in St. Louis on June 10.

IN PRAISE OF MILLER.

There were several gentlemen at the hotel who commended the stand taken by Mr. Miller in declaring against the programme of Platt, Quay and Clarkson, of "anything to beat McKinley." One of these was Dock Commissioner Elstein, who said:

"I think Warner Miller is an upright, straightforward and able man, and one who has the courage of his convictions. There is only one thing that can defeat McKinley, and that is his death before his nomination."

The Platt men denounced Miller and spoke of him as a traitor. They declined, with one or two exceptions, to talk about his action for publication. "Abe" Gruber

of President Cleveland's Cabinet was the guest of the Reform Club, and addressed its members on sound money.

About 150 members were present, including many of Gotham's leading financiers. Secretary Smith was introduced by John P. Townsend, president of the club, and said:

"The dollar of the United States is equivalent to 23.22 grains of pure gold, while silver dollar, containing bullion worth only 50 cents, have been surrounded by safeguards of legislation limiting the number coined and supporting them by the credit of the Government, so that they have been kept on a parity with gold. The efforts to establish a free and unlimited coinage of silver is a proposition to remove from silver dollars the safeguards of legislation which surround them, to withdraw the limit and to take from them the support of the Government. The experience of every country with free silver has been the coinage of the cheaper metal and the loss as money of the more valuable metal."

Secretary Smith then briefly stated the history of free silver and the experience of those countries which adopted it, and showed how industrial ruin and industrial poverty would prevail in America as soon as free and unlimited coinage of silver should become a part of our financial policy.

Advertisement.

Merit Wins

And that is why Hood's Sarsaparilla holds the confidence of people. It is the actual merit, the great power to purify the blood and cure disease that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. The millions buy Hood's Sarsaparilla as their spring medicine because they know it to be just what is needed now. Thousands call for Hood's Sarsaparilla when afflicted with distressing blood diseases, scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh, feeling the utmost confidence that it will absolutely cure. Its people believe in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its merit is an established fact, based upon the unimpeachable evidence of an unequalled record of cures, which have won for it the largest sales in the world. There is no substitute for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the best—The One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

New Fast Train to Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania Railroad announces that, commencing Monday, May 18, a new two-hour and five-minute train will leave New York daily except Sunday at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia 9:35 a. m. Pullman buffet parlor car.—Advt.